

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17. 1735.

N^o. 95.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,



NE very conspicuous Difference between free and arbitrary Governments, is, that the former depend more upon the Distribution of Rewards than the Infliction of Punishments; the latter more upon the Infliction of Punishments than the conferring of Rewards. Both these Methods

are addressed to, and designed to influence the Interests, Passions, and Affections of Mankind more than their Reason; which is not found every-where strong enough to guide Men to the Pursuit of virtuous and praiseworthy Actions, nor to detain them from the Commission of those Crimes, which are subversive of the Peace of the Society, and the Bane of the Commonwealth.

LEGISLATORS and Magistrates have never been blamed for this Way of acting. Even our divine Law-giver himself hath very strongly enforced the Observation of his Precepts, by the Promise of Rewards on the one Hand, and the Terror of Punishments on the other. And, in civil Affairs, every one sees, that the Happiness of the Community could not possibly be preserved without it: No one ever represented it as an undue Influence. Complaint hath indeed been often made of Acts of Severity; but the conferring of Favours and Rewards was never accounted, criminal that I know of.

I must be understood here to speak of Rewards in general; and then I must insist upon it, that every one hath acknowledged the Reasonableness of the Practice, who hath met with much Litigation in whom the Exercise of this Power should be lodged, as well as who should receive the Benefit of it: And this is a Question which can never be decided to the Satisfaction of all the Candidates, who are apt to think no Rewards will be applied as those which are given to themselves.

If we look abroad into the World, and take a Survey of Kingdoms and of Nations in their first Origin, we shall find the better Sort of Princes and Ministers strengthening themselves this Way, and all along engaging the leading Men in the Kingdom in their Interest, by Acts of Bounty and Munificence: But, if ever this was necessary or proper in any Country, it is more indispensably requisite under all those Governments where there is any Pretender to the Throne, who is known to have a Party very vigilant and active in his Interests; which is the Case immediately under Consideration.

I am very sensible some Gentlemen are very uneasy at the bare mentioning of the Pretender, and would have the People of England believe, that he is only a ministerial Bugbear; and they complain that he is unnecessarily introduced into every Debate of Consequence, when, at the same time, the Result of most of our late Contests, hath had a most apparent Tendency either to promote or weaken his Interest.

SOME Motions have been made, and some Debates commenced, for his Sake alone, by many, tho' not all the Parties concerned therein; the Truth of which will very evidently appear by reflecting a little what those Motions were, and who were principally concerned in making or supporting them.

WHEN we see Gentlemen who have carried every thing with the highest Degree of Violence in a former Reign, warm Prerogative Men, and violent Bigots, go such extreme Lengths the other Way, and endeavour to reduce the King to a Cypher; when we reflect at the same time, that these very Gentlemen have actually opposed the Protestant Succession in open Parliament; I was going to say in the open Field too; we may then, without Breach of Charity, conclude, that their Intention is not to restrain the Prerogative of the Crown in general, for the better Security of our Liberties; but only to weaken the Prince now reigning, in order to pave the Way for a Popish Revolution, and an absolute Monarch.

AND there never were, nor can be, any Schemes more nicely calculated to introduce a Change in our Government, than Pension-Bills and Place-Bills. They

were brought in with no other View than to garble the House of Commons, exclude the King's Friends, and leave to certain Persons a Majority to vote for the Good of their Country.

THO' all who voted for those Bills, were not Jacobites, yet all that Party went into them with great Resolution; and were unanimously of Opinion, that it was not proper for any Member of the Lower House to receive any Favour from the Crown.

I have now before me the Works of a noble Duke deceased, who was in high Credit with the Party, and a Nobleman of great Penetration and Discernment. He was one of King James's Ecclesiastical Commissioners, a Staff Officer, and Colonel of a Regiment; and, after the Revolution, became a terrible Enemy to Place-men and Pensioners.

I have been just reading his Lordship's Speech against Place-men sitting in the Lower House, from which I have quoted the following Paragraphs. '† But then, in some Cases, 'tis worse, as in Commands of the Army, and other Employments, when they must have a divided Duty; for it does admirably become an Officer to sit voting away Money in the House of Commons, while his Soldiers are perhaps taking it away in their Quarters, for want of his Presence to restrain them, and of better Discipline among them; nay, perhaps his Troop or Regiment may be in some Action abroad, and he must either have the Shame of being absent from them at such a Time, or from that House where he is entrusted with all our Liberties.'

To this I have heard but one Objection by a Noble Lord, that if this Act should pass, the King is not allowed to make a Captain or a Colonel, without disabling him to sit in Parliament by such a Commission.

TRULY, if a Captain has only deserved to be advanced for exposing himself in Parliament, I think the Nation would have no great Loss in the King's letting alone such a Preferment.

THESE were his Lordship's Sentiments after the Revolution, tho' himself had commanded a Regiment under a Popish Prince (who brought our Religion and Liberties to the very Brink of Destruction) and sat in Parliament at the same Time: — And it is very observable, that all the Reasons his Lordship gives against the Officers of the Army sitting in the Lower House, hold equally good against the Peers, and render it as improper for them to have any Command in the Army, as the Members of the House of Commons.

THOSE who proposed these disqualifying Laws in the Reign of King William, pretended to be as firmly attached to his Interest, as our modern Patriots are to the Protestant Succession; but with what Sincerity, shall be explained from his Grace's own Works, wherein he hath very candidly and truly described the Treachery of the Jacobites to King William.

BESIDES all this, we may reasonably conclude, that some few Persons, meaning the Prince no good, might think it imprudent to stem a Tide to no other Purpose, except their own Ruin; and therefore rather reserved that Interest, which, by their Compliance, they obtained both with the Prince and the People, to secure the publick Good as much as possible, in a Season when almost every Body seemed to abandon it.

THIS is a very fair Discovery of the Design and Policy of the Enemies of the Revolution. We have the Words of their great Oracle for it. They comply with the Government with no good Meaning, in order to become popular, and take a proper Opportunity to destroy both Prince and People.

AND in order to enlarge their Bottom, and gain new Profelytes, they pretend to lay aside all old Animosities and Prejudices, to renounce their old exploded Principles of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, to become Converts to the Principles of Liberty, and found their Opposition to the present Government upon those Principles.

If we may pin our Faith upon the Asseverations of

† See Duke of Buck. Works, Vol. 2. p. 94. the Dutch Edition.

* See p. 80, 81.

these reserved complying Gentlemen, they are the truest Friends the King has in the Nation; and so entire is the Change which hath been wrought in their Hearts, that these new Converts affect to be more zealous for, and pretend to understand the Principles of Liberty better than those who never changed Sides, and always adhered to those Principles.

No one can be deceived by these Pretences, who hath read the History of his own Country with any tolerable Degree of Attention, or made any Observation upon the Conduct of Parties, without which it is totally impossible for any Gentleman to regulate his own Behaviour aright in publick Life, because many Propositions are continually made, which, at the first View, seem calculated for the publick Good, but upon a closer Examination, the Snake in the Grass appears loaded with Poison, to sting the Constitution and Liberty of England to death.

I am, SIR,

Lincoln's-Inn.

Your humble Servant,

WM. PRYNN.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, with the Paris Letter of October 22, which has these Advices.

Rome, Sept. 28.

THE Marquis de Puiseux, the Ambassador of France at the Court of Naples, arrived here the 24th, paid a Visit next Day to the Cardinal Ministers, and on the 27th had an Audience of the Pope, who received him with very great Distinction.

From the French Army in Germany, Octob. 14. The Marshal de Coigny being informed that the Count de Seckendorf was marching the greatest Part of the Imperial Army over the Rhine, in order to reinforce his Body, made all the necessary Regulations for the Guard of the Lines of Spirebach, where he has left 25 or 30,000 Men under the Command of M. de Quadt, the King's Lieutenant General, and afterwards set out from the Army with the Grenadiers of the Picquet Guards, consisting of 10 Men in a Company, for the Count de Belleisle's Camp.

From the Camp before Trier, Octob. 16. The Marshal de Coigny is just arrived with his Reinforcement of Troops, and 'tis not doubted but there will soon be a bloody Battle, unless the Count de Seckendorf, who cannot but know of their Arrival, takes Measures to avoid it, by retiring from the Neighbourhood of Coblenz, or by returning under the Cannon of Mentz; for 'tis impossible that so great a Number of Troops can subsist long in that Country.

Hunningen, Octob. 12. General Petrasch has made several Attempts to penetrate into Upper Alsace with his Flying Camp; but the Chevalier de Givry, who commands in those Parts, has so disposed his Troops along the Rhine, that the Enemy have not ventured to pass that River.

Paris, Octob. 22. The Marquis de Gassion, Lieutenant-General, who returned some Days ago with Leave of the Court, from the Army on the Rhine, set out again immediately for Pau, to visit his Lady, who is very ill.

The Dutchesse de Chevreuse, only Daughter of the Prince of Grimbergen, was brought to Bed on the 14th, of her first Son; but he did not live above 2 Hours.

Madam de Foleny, Wife to the Master of the Requests of that Name, died also on the 12th of her first Lying-in, as did his former Wife, who died last Year.

M. de Villeneuve, Lieutenant-General, who was formerly Captain-Lieutenant of a Company of Horse Grenadiers, died also on the 14th, at one of his Estates.

The Venetian Ambassadors was delivered last Week of a Son.

The King, by an Ordonnance of the 1st Instant, has made a new Regulation for the Pay of the Horse and Foot Forces.

His Majesty has given the Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Lewis, to the Marquis de Bonnas Gondrin, a Lieutenant-General in his Service in Italy.

The Letters from the Army on the Moselle, which are of the 17th, contain nothing new.

L O N.



LONDON.

Yesterday 18 Prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, 4 of whom were capitally convicted, viz. William Blackwell, for robbing Colonel de Romain at Paddington, and ravishing his Maid Servant. George Vaughan, for robbing Mr. Stamper on the Highway, of his Hat, Wig, 2 Guineas, and a Silver Watch.

Elizabeth Armstrong, for the Murder of Patrick Darling. And

Edward Collins, for breaking the House of Margaret Yates, and stealing from thence 10 large Silver Spoons, 6 Tea Spoons, and 2 Salt Spoons.

Four were cast for Transportation, and ten acquitted. Last Wednesday Night Lieutenant-General Wade arrived at his House in Burlington-Gardens, from Scotland, where he had been to view the Forces, Forts, and Garisons; and Yesterday he waited on her Majesty at Kensington, and met with a most gracious Reception.

This Morning Josiah Burchett, Esq; Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and John Conduit, Esq; Master of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower, and his Lady, set out for Bath, for the Recovery of their Healths.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Lord and Lady Weymouth, came from their Seat at Old Windsor, to their House in Grosvenor-square. Her Ladyship being far advanced in her Pregnancy, is come to Town, in order to lie-in.

The Right Honourable the Lord William Manners, Brother to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, who has been dangerously ill for some Time at the Bath, is now judged by the Physicians to be in a fair Way of Recovery.

Last Monday Colonel Philip Anstruther, Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Anstruther, &c. arrived at his House in Clergys-street, from Minorca, where he had been to visit his Regiment of Foot.

We hear, that the Right Honourable William Conolly, Esq; of the Kingdom of Ireland, will be created a Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of Aldborough in the County of Suffolk.

Yesterday the Lady of Sir Richard Ellis, Bart. lay at the Point of Death, at his House in Boulton-street, Piccadilly.

The same Day the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Harcourt was married to Miss Le Bas, Neice of Mrs. Jennings of Bedford-Row, a Fortune of 60,000 l.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 140 1-half. India 153 to 154. South Sea 84 3-4ths. Old Annuity 108 5-8ths, for the Opening. New ditto 107 5-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 95 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 102. Royal-Assurance 98 3-4ths to 99. London-Assurance 12 3-4ths. York Buildings 2. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 51. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 31. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 31. 5 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 41. Premium. Salt Tallow 31. 10 s. Premium. English Copper 21. 2 s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Par. Million Bank 106 1-half.

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